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Newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta

VOL. 1, NO. 6

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OCT. 18, 1972

POUNDMAKER



photo by Morrie Eaman

Blissfully ignorant of Poundmaker's recent move into plush carpeted office space on the 36th floor of the Imperial Oil Building, staff can still be found in the cheerful confines of a secret north Garneau cellar, previously inhabited by dwarves

and three-legged oranges.

Here exuberantly effervescent minions bubble back and forth into the night under the casual auspices of a high spirited Orc masquerading as editor.

STOP opposes blacklisting

Employees of a polluting firm would be able to report the firm without jeopardizing their jobs under suggested amendments to the Clean Air and Clean Water Act.

STOP (Save Tomorrow - Oppose Pollution) will be presenting a position paper containing this and other proposals to Environment Minister Bill Yurko at the fall sitting of the legislature.

The paper states that no employer, or organization or person acting on behalf of an employer, should be able to refuse to employ or continue to employ a person, threaten dismissal, or discriminate against a person because of a belief that the person has provided information regarding the Clean Air and Clean Water Act.

In addition, provisions would be provided for any

person who was so dismissed, refused, threatened or discriminated against, to be reinstated or otherwise dealt with and compensated as if no dismissal had occurred.

The paper also deals with the ultimate destination of reports on polluting companies. It suggests that information furnished to or received by a conciliation officer or mediator under the Act would be disclosed only to the Minister, Deputy Minister of Labour, or the chief conciliation officer of the Department of Labour.

As well, no information or material furnished to or received by a field officer, nor his report, would be disclosed except to the conciliation board or as authorized by the board. This is safeguarded by the fact that these people cannot be forced to testify about any information they may have received.

STAFF MEETINGS:

every Tuesday at four

York University seeks working-class students

DOWNSVIEW (CUP) -- York University Atkinson College will make a major effort to change its middle class student composition, dean Harry Crowe announced recently.

"We have set up a committee of students, faculty and trade unionists. We'll make a determined effort to increase the enrollment of working class students," Crowe said.

The announcement came in response to an August 10 report produced by Atkinson College student Mark Boelman for the political science students' union.

Based on this year's low enrollment of working-class students at Atkinson, the report calls for an intensified recruiting program, and the development of a curriculum more attuned to worker needs and interests.

There is a joint Atkinson-Ontario Federation of Labour committee set up at the provincial level to talk to local and individual unions about worker enrollment.

But, according to Crowe, these methods were not totally effective in recruiting working class students. Even at Montreal's Labour College, where di-

rect expenses are paid for the student, there is difficulty in recruiting.

"Students enrolled in the college take courses such as trade unionism and class relations. When they come out of college, they hope to find a job in one of the unions. As always, there are more people available than jobs."

In May, 1971, GFC debated whether members of the Campus Security Force should have Special Constable status (i.e., have similar status to a City of Edmonton policeman), or whether they should only have the duties of traffic control and building security. GFC at that time passed a motion which deleted a suggestion that the Force remain "essentially in its present form", thereby indicating it did not want the Force to retain the Special Constable status it then had.

Subsequently, in June 1971, a Campus Security Services

cont'd. on pg. 3

Housing co-op erected

(From the Co-operative Consumer)

WINNIPEG — A new \$2,225,000 housing co-operative near the University of Manitoba is expected to make a significant dent in the chronic shortage of adequate student housing at reasonable cost.

Called College Housing Co-operative Ltd., the 192-suite complex is being readied for full occupancy by Oct. 1. It contains 89 one-bedroom and 103 two-bedroom suites, complete with carpeting, drapes and curtains, fridge and stove, four-piece bathroom and walk-in storage rooms. Rents are \$121 a month for one-bedroom and \$141 for two, a saving of at least \$20

a month over comparable accommodations elsewhere in the city. Price includes utilities and use of laundry facilities. The only additional costs are telephone and, if needed, a \$3 a month parking fee.

The co-op also supplies services not available in conventional blocks. Included in the college housing complex will be a credit union, a day care centre, a study room and a reading area, a central courtyard and a garden sundeck on the roof.

Although the complex has four floor levels, the main entrance is on the second level, so the building is classified as a walk-up and does not require elevator service.

The painted concrete-block co-op

cont'd. on pg. 15

blowup

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DANCE: Great Canadian River Race will play at the St. Paul Regional High School in St. Paul at 9:30 pm until 1:00 am on Friday, Oct. 20. Admission is \$1.75 per person.

Edmonton Folk-Arts Guild will hold its regular meeting on Tues night at 8:00 pm in RATT. Bring your guitar and some songs.

Research on Yoga and Physical Fitness: training at Lister Hall. Male student volunteers residing in Lister Hall are invited to join the classes. An excellent opportunity to learn a keep fit technique at no cost. Classes Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 7:00 am to 7:45 am. For information contact the Student Service Centre in Lister Hall or Hubert at 432-5503.



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by Luigi Pirandello at the College St. Jean Auditorium 8406 - 91 st. Tickets are \$2.00 for adults and \$1.25 for students. Performances are on October 17, 20, 21, 24, and 28. For further information phone Mme. R. Girouard: 699-3626.

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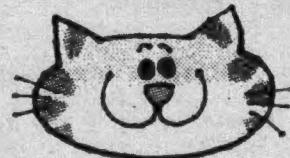
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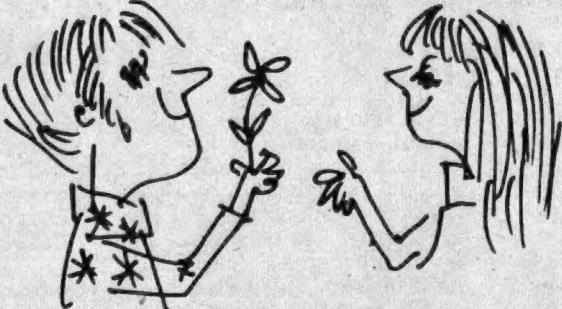


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continued from page one

U of A

Democracy

Policy Committee (CSSP) was set up to consider in more detail the Special Constable question and other matters relating to the Force. The CSSP Committee comprised 9 members and had as its chairman Dr. D. G. Tyndall (Vice-President, Finance and Administration). The CSSP sought the opinions of the University solicitors, Field Hynman; the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Dr. G. H. L. Friedman; and the Director of Campus Security, Mr. C. A. Breakey.

The University solicitors raised many questions about the legal implications of the University having its own full-fledged police force: "Would the Board of Governors be in a position to make the correct decision on strict enforcement of such matters as impaired driving offences, forgery, theft and moral charges? If a policy other than standard police policy were to be applied, would the Board feel sensitive to the cry that the criminal law on campus was different than criminal law off campus? ... Policy directives on enforcement would have to originate somewhere. Would these come from the Board of Governors? If so, what guidance would the Board have in formulating those policies?"

In appearing personally before the CSSP on March 22, 1972 Mr. G. H. Field, Q. C., University solicitor, stated that any such police force would be accountable to the Attorney-General, and not to the University, and "the employer would be in serious trouble if he perverted the course of justice by trying to tell that police force how it should administer the law."

Dr. Tyndall made many attempts to suggest ways in which a University Police Force could be possible, and the University solicitor kept pointing out the legal problems which made it unwise. Mr. Field concluded that "it was his personal opinion that the University should not get involved in administering a police force."

Dr. Friedman, Dean of Law, had sent a letter to the CSSP on March 3, 1972, which concluded by saying, "My own conclusion is that there is no need for any special police force on campus."

In Mr. Breakey's submission he argued that Special Constable status was necessary so that actions of members of his force would be "taken seriously".

"This is, of course, because ... it is an offence to withhold properly requested co-operation or to obstruct a Special Constable in the performance of his duty."

Despite the declared intention of the GFC meeting in May, 1971, and despite the fact that the CSSP Committee was studying the issue, the University put in a request to the Attorney-General that the Campus Security Force have Special Constable powers. When the CSSP Committee discovered this, they unanimously passed a motion (May 9, 1972) strongly recommending that the request be withdrawn.

Dr. Tyndall, in reporting the resolution of the CSSP to Dr. Wyman, stated that although the resolution passed unanimously, he would have voted against it, if he as Chairman had been allowed to vote.

In his letter, he discounts the opinion of the University solicitor as "a personal opinion", he discounts the opinion of the Dean of Law because he believes the assumption underlying that

opinion "is not a realistic one". He discounts both opinions on the grounds that they were "personal and not professional; whereas those persons who have had professional experience in this area (Mr. Breakey) have consistently argued in favor of a Campus Security Force with Special Constable Status".

Finally, he attempts to undermine the authority of his own Committee by saying that the matters on which it made its recommendations "are not primarily academic in nature and it is therefore questionable whether they are appropriate for consideration by GFC."

Tyndall concludes his letter by recommending that the Committee's resolutions be shelved. "Under all the circumstances ... I believe that a action on the Committee's recommendation would be unwise at this time".

And so the democratic committee's resolutions were not acted upon - because of the sole decision of a University administrator.

THE GRADUATE ASSISTANTSHIP ISSUE

On March 23, 1972, the Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Dr. J. R. MacGregor, forwarded a recommendation to the Board of Governors, on behalf of the Deans' Council Committee on Graduate Assistance: Policy. The Committee had recommended that graduate assistantships be raised by \$200, and that the Intersession Bursaries be increased from \$250 to \$300 per month.

When the Board of Governors replied that it would set up a committee to review the recommendation, Dean MacGregor pointed out that it was precisely the job of his Committee, according to its terms of reference, to "assume responsibility for matters of policy with respect to ... the allocation of university-controlled funds to graduate students."

The Board then replied that another committee had to be set up because under the Universities Act, the Board could not take advice from a Deans' Council Committee, but only from GFC. Dean MacGregor replied by quoting the Universities Act (p. 56:42) which gave his Committee authority to advise "the President, the Board of Governors, and General Faculties Council".

The Board agreed that his reading of the Act was correct, but despite this, refused to act on his Committee's recommendation for graduate student pay raises. (It did, however, make an immediate decision to refuse to increase Intersession Bursaries.) The Board referred the matter of raising Assistantships to the GFC Budget and Priorities Committee, set up last spring. That Committee, according to informed opinion has never yet met.

And so again the duly-considered recommendations of a democratic committee have been ignored or rejected.

THE STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE ISSUE

By now everyone is aware that the recommendations of two GFC Committees on Student Health, and the professional opinion of the Director Dr. M. Ball, have been effectively quashed by Board of Governors' actions. The Committee has said Student Health was "a basic necessity"; the Board respond-

ed by saying SHS would get no University money. SHS would have to finance itself.

WHAT NOW?

When decisions of democratic committees and GFC itself are going to be ignored, overruled, delayed or otherwise not acted upon by the Administration and the Board of Governors, it is time for those in the University to ask themselves what sort of political game they think they are playing. There are other non-real political games which can be purchased commercially and played in the comfort of one's own living room at one's own convenience, rather than having to trek over to University Hall or some other committee meeting place, at times chosen by somebody else. The results are the same: a certain psychological satisfaction in playing at being a statesman, politician, decision-maker; while at the same time of course having no effects on the real world.

And the commercially-bought political games aren't loaded against you.

Ed note: To be complete, this story should have included an account of the Special GFC meeting which took place on Monday afternoon to debate the Campus Security issue. However, this was not possible because the Poundmaker goes to press on Monday mornings.

Nothing at that meeting, however, could alter the fact that Administrative officials acted in the face of GFC decisions and the recommendations of GFC committees. In this case, certain individuals caught them at it and forced the issue into the open.

But if the University community must rely on the chance efforts of the individuals to ensure that democratically formulated policy is enacted by the Administration, then questions must be asked about the integrity of those Administrative officials.

... first step to equality

Abortion Law Repeal

The following articles were submitted to the Poundmaker by the U of A Committee for Abortion Law Repeal, and the Canadian Women's Coalition for Abortion Repeal. They feel that now, during the federal election campaign, is an excellent time for women to make their views known on the vital issue of abortion law repeal.

Although the Abortion Repeal Coalition has performed many activities in the past, such as a referendum in which 80 per cent of U of A students who cast ballots voted in favour of repeal, petitioning, debates, speakers, we have found demonstration a particularly effective way of bringing the issue into the public eye.

By demonstrating, we can reach large sections of the population we may not otherwise affect: the average person on the street, and the mass-media consumer. We must jog their awareness, we must make

them feel they must do something to repeal the laws, even if it is only to find where their candidates stand on the issue.

All concerned people should appear at the demonstration in support of repeal. Think of the possible butchery of your loved ones, those inhabitants of this world, not those few cells facing a troubled future. Those few cells seem to exert a powerful influence on the minds of some people. These people are often concerned with the subtle implications of granting women their basic rights.

If the feudalistic laws were eliminated we would be one step further towards accepting the responsibility of new freedoms. Some people are not willing to take on these freedoms, to respect the basic rights of every individual, but the majority of people are willing to take at least the first step, granting women con-

continued on page 11

Anti-Vietnam War meet kicks off 1972-73 campaign

Submitted by Duane Filan for the U of A Vietnam Action Committee.

On Saturday, Oct. 14, seventy-five people from the campus community and high schools attended an antiwar conference to plan actions in opposition to the American involvement in Vietnam. The conference was co-sponsored by the University of Alberta Vietnam Action Committee (U of Vac) and the Indochina Action Committee.

The conference opened with the film "Winter Soldier" a public hearing conducted in Philadelphia during Dec. 1971.

A slide show outlined how public opposition to American involvement in Vietnam had forced the government to reduce the number of ground troops. But in doing this they increased the automation of the war primarily through massive aerial bombardment of

the country.

Richard Degatino, from Vietnam Mobilization Committee in Toronto, stated that the tonnage of bombs being dropped is the equivalent of 2 1/2 Hiroshima everyday and stressed the necessity for public opposition now, before genocide of the Vietnamese people is complete.

Louise Swift, from STOP, continued on page 11

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Read this EDITORIAL

Is it too late?

Something must be done!

The situation, now getting entirely out of hand, has been tormenting for years. It is such a general situation it almost defies definition but it is something that should concern every student on this campus and campuses across the nation.

Unfortunately, it does not.

It is being completely ignored.

In fact, as Abraham Lincoln said, "Four score and seven years ago..." and it is still relevant today.

Let us make one thing clear. We are NOT prepared to accept any wishy-washy liberal solutions to this pox on the student and his environment.

We are sick and tired of student politicians, the administration, the men who govern this province and even reticent radicals who refuse to take action on the problem.

In the immortal words of Winston Gereluk, "In one of her little outstretched hands the girl held a bloodied ax; in the other, the horribly mutilated remains of the royal cat."

How could one say it more succinctly with such cogency and yet inject exactly the proper depth of terror?

We must not let ourselves be coerced by those who would deny the problem, would seek to undermine our search for the truth. Even the quick red fox jumping over the lazy brown dog was never this careless. There is a real world out there and we must sally forth into the exciting fray.

Lenin once said it is possible to defeat the necessary condition... even the smallest one.

Or, in the words of that indomitable anti-hero of American suburban folklore, Richard Milhouse Nixon, "I refuse to be dragged around like an old shoe."

Exactly.

Inflation, creeping socialism. These are as mere shadows to the spectre that confronts us now, in this our hour of decision. What is to be done?

Indeed, what can be done? We fear that perhaps we have already passed the point at which reconciliation is impossible.

Now is the time to close ranks, to unite in the face of the beige terror. Parlor pinks and inscrutable yellows can no longer concern us.

Administrators, consider your children. Students, consider your mothers. Would you want her to marry one of those? No, not even our most flexible federal system can come to grips with these devastating implications.

And devastating implications there are. We promise you, there will be blood; on the campus, on the beaches, between the sheets, and even the psychologists have admitted these impending disasters are beyond their ability to comprehend or predict.

And when it is over, there will be much washing of hands -- but little naming of names.

Can any man stand by? Will you stand by? The Poundmaker shall not, we assure you. There will be some who will attempt to obfuscate it, those even who will distort it. But in the end, they will find themselves unable to stem the tide.

In the eyes of all, they will lose credibility, not because of any restrictive policy on our part, but because of their lack of co-operation with those who hold the true interests of mankind at heart.

They will not be the ones to avert the impending carnage.

They will be the ones who will seek pat political solutions, the ones who will hide behind the political slogans. To no avail.

For, a pirate ship will appear on the horizon and in Kansas a small boy will grow up to be a doctor. The King will be thrown from his counting house.

And we shall stand fast, written into a corner maybe, but still standing fast.

Surely the people deserve better than this.

Harvey G. Thomgirt

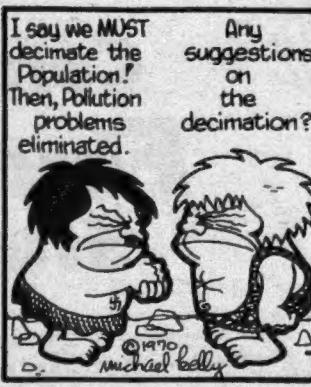
POUNDMAKER

a publication of the HARVEY G. THOMGIRT PUBLISHING SOCIETY, an independent University of Alberta students' society. Unsigned opinion published herein reflects the opinion of the Society and no-one else.

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editor ----- ron yakimchuk
advertising ----- jim selby
arts ----- ross harvey
features ----- rick grant
news ----- ellen nygaard

The crazy people who showed up this time, gerald forbid, were Judy Samoil, DUT, the mysterious Terri, Jim (for James) Selby, Dennis Windrim, Ron Yakimchuk, Beth Nilsen, Ann Harvey, Ian Birse, Elsie Ross, Rick Grant, Cheryl Croucher, Ross Harvey, Collette Forest, Winston Gereluk, Doug Mustard, and, of course, myself, Harvey G. (which is definitely not for gerald) Thomgirt.



loopholes!

WAIVER

All articles in the "Loophole Series" are written by the workers of Student Legal Services. None of these workers are full-time lawyers, they are only law students. While we attempt to make these articles as accurate as possible and while we have them all thoroughly checked by a practicing lawyer, it must be remembered that they contain only an opinion presented as a guide and a reference. Others may have a different opinion and we cannot accept responsibility for any errors and omissions.

Landlord and Tenant Law

1. General

Renting a room, apartment or house is probably one of the most important contractual undertakings a person will make -- one that affects your daily life. Yet, despite the fact that almost everyone rents living accommodation at some time, it seems that few people know much about landlord-tenant law.

The basic nature of the landlord-tenant relationship is that the landlord grants an interest in land to the tenant. The tenant is given the exclusive right to occupy the rented premises. The only interest that the landlord retains is a "reversion" -- a right to regain possession at some time in the future. This means that all persons, including the landlord, are prohibited from entry. The landlord's only right to enter a rented house or premises is to protect his reversion. For example, the landlord can lawfully enter the premises to make repairs. But the landlord has no other legal right to enter unless this is granted in the lease. Thus, under the Landlord and Tenant Act, except in cases of emergency, or where the landlord has the right to show the premises to prospective tenants (at reasonable hours, after notice to quit has been given), the landlord cannot enter the premises without giving 24 hours notice to the tenant and specifying the time of entry.

However, the landlord remains the owner of the building and fixtures and this is why the tenant is liable for all damage that he or she causes. The tenant's liability for damage is not limited to the amount of the damage deposit paid by the tenant. A damage deposit or, more properly, a security deposit, is only security for the landlord; he can still sue for full compensation for any damage the tenant causes. (Security deposits are discussed in more detail in a subsequent article.)

In return for granting the tenant the exclusive right to possession and enjoyment of the rented premises, the landlord requires rent to be paid. Rent can be paid in money or it can be paid by the tenant performing services or partly each way. The tenant's liability to pay rent is very extensive; a tenant is only freed from his obligation to pay rent when the tenant is evicted. Once a tenant takes possession of the rented premises, in the absence of statutory protection or an agreement to the contrary, the tenant remains liable for rent even if the building burns down or otherwise becomes unfit for habitation. A landlord can recover rent by suing for it or by exercising his right of distress. Distress is a process where the landlord can seize and sell some of a tenant's possessions if the rent is not paid. (This will be discussed in more detail in a subsequent article.)

Although there are legal rules which set down the basic law of landlord-tenant relationships, the lease or tenancy agreement that the parties sign to a large extent will determine their rights and obligations. Very often the lease or agreement will contain provisions which are contrary to the Landlord and Tenant Act; this may be legal and is called "contracting out" of the protection afforded by the law.

Where a person agrees to rent accommodation for a definite period of time, for example one year, the document that is signed is called a "lease". Where there is no

continued on page 15

Who needs obscenities?

Dear Editor and Staff:

I like Poundmaker... except for one thing. Take as examples the following headlines from your issue of October 4th: "What the hell Kind of Word is Education", "Passivity is for the Fucked"; and from Berry Wespoundmaker's column: "Goddamn it, Berry," he told me, "it's bad enough that I get only a month of summer at home, but THIS Shit," and from "Shuman the Human" on page four: "Well, fuck you, asshole." I think you get my point.

We hear enough of this kind of language from each other everyday. Must we also read it -- especially in an otherwise good publication? The language adds nothing to the context and could well be

eliminated.

In protest, henceforth I shall refrain from reading Poundmaker - at least until you refrain from printing out-house garbage.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth E. Hohm
(Education Faculty)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Your criticism is well taken. But you must understand that just as there are words and expressions which are vulgar and obscene and which we would rather not existed, so there are situations in life which are vulgar and obscene and which we would rather not existed.

Certainly we can stop using vulgar expressions, but who can stop the vulgar situations in life?

LETTERS

why

And we sit and do nothing
And wonder, why?
Then we sit and discuss it
Wonder why
Doesn't somebody do something
About all those people,
Wonder why
Someone doesn't help them
To live better
To work
To sing and cry
Like you and I;
And we sit and talk
More about it
And wonder why:
And we sit and do nothing
and wonder, why? hjl

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When the crunch comes...

EAT IT

Dear Editor,

I am writing in regard to the article "Meet Crunch Granola" in the October 4th issue of your paper. I believe that it may well be of interest to some of your readers to know that it is possible to make granola at home and, in doing so, create a product that is both cheaper and better than any commercial version.

Granola, as your readers now know, is a healthy breakfast food that surpasses all junk cereals more or less as light surpasses darkness. What your readers may not know is that it does not require any arcane formula to make. The following recipe will produce a rich, nourishing food that will cost in the neighbourhood of fifty cents a pound to make (while commercial granolas, using fewer ingredients, will cost in the vicinity of ninety cents a pound at the stores). Most of the ingredients in this recipe are, by definition, variables for which alternatives may be found according to taste. After nourishment, taste (your own individual taste) is the most important consideration in thinking about granola.

5 cups of oatmeal

1 cup each of the following:

wheat germ

soybean flakes

wholewheat flakes

dehydrated chopped apples

unsweetened coconut (shredded or powder)

raisins (or currants)

1/2 cup of each of the following:

sesame seeds

almonds

walnuts

brazil nuts

sunflower seeds

powdered milk

1 cup each of:

sunflower oil

honey

Mix the dry ingredients in a large container. Mix the honey and sunflower oil together. Next pour the mixed oil and honey over the dry ingredients. Mix well with your hands. Put the mixture on cookie sheets and bake at 300 degrees for about one half an hour, turning often so as to brown evenly. The quantities of the above recipe might be varied so long as the proportions were kept.

Some people remark that they miss the reading material offered by the backs of commercial cereal boxes ("junk" reading to go with the junk food.) My suggestion would be to tape a page from the Iliad, The Divine Comedy or Don Quijote to the container in which the granola is kept and to change the page with each new batch of granola. That way everything will get better.

Yours sincerely,
Maria Elba Wilson

Fanfare for F.U.N.

Dear Editor:

Hats off to that wonderful bunch of teachers involved in F.U.N. (Free University North). Many of these are experts in their own fields and one cannot but deduce their worth in relation to the community at large.

I am taking the Guitar from Tom Moore, on Monday nights and Yoga from Jay Hirabayashi on Wednesday nights. What matter if I un-strum the guitar, or fall flat on the Yoga? Their altruism has already won its bid for emulation.

Ann Clune
Librarian, U. of A.

Things you never wanted to know about Socrates

* and were too intelligent to ask

Dear Editor:
SOCRATES WAS A RADICAL
On Capitalism

"In the first place, no one is to have any private property, if that may be possible. Second no one is to have any house or store into which everyone may not go.

Money has been the cause of more wrong-doing than may be measured.

"But whenever they become owners of lands, or houses, or money, then they will become farmers or men of business and not guards, and will come to be against the citizens, not with them.

"Wealth and poverty make the produce of the workmen worse and the workmen themselves as well? Because the outcome of the first is loose living, no work and new ways; and the outcome of the other is loss of self-respect, and poor work, and new ways again."

ON KNOWLEDGE AND IGNORANCE

"Justice ruled by knowledge keeps us just, but injustice ruled by ignorance makes us unjust."

ON WOMEN

"Women may have the qualities which make a good guardian, though men are stronger. Such women are to be taken into the company of the guardians, living in the same common houses and guarding the state with them, and they are to have the same education."

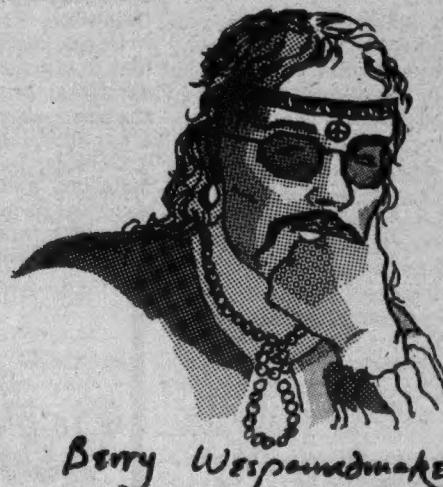
"These women are all to be common to all these men, and their children are to be common, and no father or mother is to have any knowledge as to which of them is his own."

"They have houses and meals in common, no one has anything that is specially his or her



own, they are always meeting in their education and in gymnastics, all their ways are together; so necessarily they will

berry wespoundmaker



Berry Wespoundmaker

Happened to catch the end of an era this morning. No longer can we consider this fine city as an innocent, and sometimes, wonderful place to live. For there, in the middle of the sidewalk, on First and Jasper, was a great heap of doggie doo-doo. Next thing you know, they'll be putting up signs saying "Curb Your Dog", and the Mafia will move an entire Family into the city, and Mayfair Park will become a hangout for muggers, and the entire city council will become Italian. I think I'll move to New York.

The frat boys are at it again too. Noticed that the DU fraternity has erected a large plywood edifice, very reminiscent of Fred Flintstone, on the front of their manor. Rather nice to see that they've picked a symbol which so succinctly expresses their intellectual and social philosophies.

Gadzooks, and the political boys are out in force, selling tickets for \$100-a-plate campaign dinners. Two banquets happening in the city this weekend -- the NDP party (serving Waffles), and the PC's (serving chicken cacciaTory).

Seems that the CN Tower is just a little bitter and twisted about the latest Son of God Visitation. It told me, in a brief conversation, that it didn't mind the banana-eating thing, so much as the fact that the Son of God could have had a perfectly fine meal at a reasonable cost on the fifth floor. 'I mean,' it said, 'I'm here to make money, and I'm not going to do it with some goddamn longhair perverted queer sitting on my flagpole eating a banana.' I could only sympathize with it.

unite.

"There will have to be public marriages with a holy form and those would be most holy which had the best outcome.

"As to nursing, the mothers will do it while they have milk, but every care will be taken to keep them from seeing which are their children. And the mothers aren't to nurse them long, and all the trouble of nights without sleep and such things will be taken over by the public nurses.

"When any one citizen experiences some good or ill chance, the whole society will make the joy or grief its own, naming it 'mine'.

"And the cause of that will be this way of having women and offspring in common.

ON FAMILY

"And having all these feelings in common and being free from all the great causes of division between men and all the little cares of keeping a private family together, getting enough money for it, and so on, won't

they live more happily than even those who are now thought happiest - the visitors at Olympia?

ON WAR

"It is always a few who cause a war. Let our republic fight on till the pains of the innocent force the guilty to do justice."

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

"Their love of money will make them very unready to give it up for the common cause. But the worst thing of all about this sort of state is the number of unemployment it produces."

ON WORKERS

"There are three sorts of people in a democracy.

"The third sort will be those who work with their hands, and they have nothing to do with politics, and are mostly poor. And this class in a democracy is much the greatest and the most important when it is united."

Edited by Ambrose Yau

The great political election campaign

"Trudeau, Stanfield, and Lewis are all the same. All this election stuff is lying and gossiping. Ever since I was a kid, I was taught not to lie and gossip. I wouldn't spend the money to drive my car to vote.

Metro, my fireman brother."

Every few years, about the time that the faith of the Canadian people in the ability of their government to do anything important begins to sag, there is another federal election.

About every four years, a 2-month election show competes with the CFL, NHL, CBS, Hollywood, the A & W, and the local pubs and night clubs for the leisure time attention of the Canadian people. The extravaganza brings signs, slogans, and speeches, forums and debates, canvassers and candidates going door-to-door -- the net effect of which is that some people begin to once again half-believe in the possibility of legislative solutions to their problems.

First there's a slow build-up, then a furious peak (not too soon now!) -- and then, there's an election day when millions cast votes for reasons that will keep political scientists in a pay-cheque until the next time.

The day after elections is like the day after the Royal American Shows go elsewhere. No more T. V. commercials and specials, or canvassers, or debates, or radio programs, or stickers, or national polls. The politicians, their dues to the public paid, disappear (like phantoms in the morning mist). They take their promises with them. Only the posters remain to flap away in the sun, rain, and wind as a reminder that there were policies, programs, promises, etc.

CAMPAIN HEADQUARTERS NOW OPEN

Consider the immensity of the undertaking which has as its objective attracting the attention of people ordinarily preoccupied with other things -- earning a living, raising kids, finding enjoyable pastimes. If you use a speech, you've got to preface it with enough shocking things to make people want to listen to the rest. Unemployment has risen 33, 36 per cent -- the cost of living has gone up 11, 25 per cent -- that sort of thing. If signs, they've got to be gaudy enough and properly located so that they slap people right in the faces. STAY WITH HU -- with a picture of a 25-year-old.

You've got to hit people again and again on T. V. and Radio and in the Journal. All publicity saying nothing in the finest Madison Avenue style -- but saying it colourfully enough -- and repeating it often enough to imbed the one essential message in the minds of the people. BUY OUR MAN! That's all.

The consulting firms which the rich parties hire and the poor ones try to emulate, guarantee results on the strength of such slogans as "The Land is Strong" or such symbols P -- Maple Leaf -- over a hockey stick.

KNOW- NOTHING POSITIVIST EXPLORERS

An explorer to our planet would be in incredulous at the whole thing. How is it possible that common, working Canadians agree to these fantastically expensive mass seductions? What can this hullabaloo have to do with choosing the best people and policy for government?

How is it that rich people not only dare to expose themselves to the poor -- but actually dare to suggest that they can represent them -- as if there were no relationship between wealth and poverty? Or, how do young people actually put up with publicly-announced programs to woo them? (Sit still while I seduce you.)

Consider the inversion contained in the jubilation of the candidate who has just won a seat, a title, respect and \$27,500 a year, a pension, and the right not to talk to the stupid masses for about 4 years. Or, the inversion implied in the cheers which the voters give the one who has successfully convinced them by hook, crook, and tech-

nique, that he was the one whom they should choose to represent them.

But that's the problem explorers have -- they try to understand an event outside of its social & historical context.

In order to understand this absurdity, it's necessary to know that each Canadian has been prepared from early childhood for this form of political participation. Parents, schoolmasters, the mass media, have all impressed upon him that politics means representatives, elections, prime ministers, and car stickers -- and that all other political ideas are illegitimate.

Consider how people in the mass media slaver and crow over every appearance and pronouncement which successful politicians make. And then, how



carefully they edit and colour everything to make Canadians believe that everything is just as it should be on Parliament Hill.

At University the myth is refined. History professors teach future leaders that wars, elections, and constitutions are what was significant -- and spice up their accounts with naughty little stories about Henry VIII, W. L. M. King, or ex-premier Brownlee. And guess how the Political Science Department understands Canadian politics.

PROMISE THEM THE WORLD

All contending parties promise to make life better for Canadians in one way or another, such a promise not only presupposes a great deal of ambition, but is usually completely impossible in that it ascribes powers to government which it just doesn't have.

It would be nice if the Trudeau administration had created unemployment, a rise in the cost-of-living, the housing crisis, or ecological imbalance. Because if that were the case, then aspirants for Prime Minister, or even the French-Canadian aristocrat himself, could simply vow to correct the mistake. Unhappily, the party-in-power was only one of many interlocking, mutually-reinforcing institutions which make up the social system that contains these problems.

Even this total system cannot be understood without reference to the American, Japanese, and British structures of which it is very much a part. The total Canadian power structure finds decisions made and enforced at many levels. Not just in government (the state), but in corporation board rooms, in offices of deans and principals of educational institutions, and the everyday lives of Canadians -- and in each case the appropriate method of enforcement is employed.

In Canada Government (or state) itself exists at three levels, of which the federal is by no means the most powerful (constitutionally). And, of the state at the federal level, the group which sits in the House of Commons, and finally the party-in-power, have very limited powers. (Consider, for instance the much greater power exerted by the hierarchy of the civil service.)

At election time, this small group, the party-in-power, is made to appear more important than the rest. But what does analysis reduce its powers to? -- It decides (within very-closely defined limits) how tax money will be spent. It decides (within limits) what social welfare measures will be instituted. It articulates and formalizes a criminal and civil code that defines the type of behavior which is compatible with dominant relations (property and others).

Mainly, it takes attention away from the much more important political structures which operate more directly at the level of every day-to-day experience of Canadians -- and at which there is not even a hint of democratic procedures. Elections of the party-in-power provide a democratic facade to a social system in which we don't elect our managers at the place of work, or the commissioners for the transit system on which we have to depend, or the bosses at L-Mart or Safeway's, or the landlord at the apartment block, or the people who decide the cost of natural gas or who plan housing developments. The democratic content of the important (i. e. everyday) experiences of Canadians is just about nil.

BUT DO LITTLE

All of which does not make the election of a party-in-power completely absurd. Because government does decide how taxmoney will be spent, etc. It just tends to make us a little more cynical about all of those bombastic speeches, gaudy signs, and the superlatives of the press (so anxious to please).

The main reminder is this. It is not the party-in-power but the people who own this country who decide how it is going to be run. That is, one of the functions of government is not interfering in any serious way with property relations.

The task of government is to coordinate the activities of an influential segment of Canadians, - property holders:

in the course of which they pass laws, produce propaganda, provide measures to diminish some of the negative effects of our system of production and distribution, and of course, cloak the whole society with the appearance of democratic

procedures and responsible power. If in the process of coordination, the government appears to infringe on the rights of the owners of property, that is not to be taken as proof that it is more powerful than those whose interests it coordinates. It is simply proof that some of Canada's owners are more influential than others, and that government is a tool for coercing the less powerful into abandoning their (private) interests in favour of the ends of the more powerful (public).



Thus the government committee might resort to nasty action, even nationalization, in its efforts to make the system more workable. Sometimes, for instance, vital services or public utilities must be taken over so that they can provide basic services

(often at a deficit) to those areas of production that are making more literature profits for their owners. What else could the takeover of the Canadian National Railway possibly mean but that certain interests wanted this vital communications and transportation system to be kept open at the expense of taxpayers whose own transportation needs have been subsequently neglected? Could you imagine government taking over the oil industry, or food retailing or real estate?

There are other methods of running the Canadian system in such a way as to suit Canada's most powerful owners. Consider the tax system with loopholes for large businesses that are closed to the small. Or, the new laws that demand more capital and technology than small businesses can afford. Or laws that lock Canadians into existing corporations - like Canadian banks or liquor facilities. Finally, on the superstructural level, farthest removed from the basis,

consider the laws against vagrancy, loitering, drunkenness, bigamy, and abortion - laws which while they are necessary to the successful operation of our system, may not be as much in the interests of the masses as they are of property owners.

Newspaper, T. V., and radio people, (the "opinion molders") when they are not blatantly pushing their favourite old-line party, make much of the most spectacular but least important aspects of the collusion between government and big business. In publicizing incidents of graft, corruption, conflict of interests and other illegalities however, they ignore completely the more basic, and completely legal, aspects of the relationship between property and state.

WHAT THEY WILL DO

Getting away as far as possible from the signs, slogans and speeches, it should be possible to come up with at least some of the substantive differences which exist amongst the major parties competing for the position of power. The following is an attempt to summarize the New Democratic Party, Liberals, and Conservatives as they relate to the real rather than the ideological functions of government.

I don't honestly know how the Communist Party of Canada would differ from the NDP in the realm of electoral politics in spite of certain pretences. And as to the Social Credit Party, I am completely unable to understand their economic position. They are, however, to be commended for having one.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Ex-premier Bennett may scream "socialist" at the NDP all he wants, and I'd be only too happy to join in the chorus if I could believe it. Unhappily, the NDP is not socialist; it is just the opposite, a social democratic party whose only claim is to be able to manage Canadian capitalism better than the two old-line parties - to work more honestly and determinedly for the realization of the bourgeois ideology of democracy premised on the sanctity of individual activity (economic and otherwise). As a party, it is not at all interested in the abolition of dominate relations - the socialist objective. In spite of the rhetoric of some members, it is committed to the enhancement of these relations.

Its commitment to social democracy, however, has forced the NDP into a class position. On the one hand, it has been shut out completely by dominant business interests in our country who evidently don't want to see their own myth realized. It gets no money at all from large corporations - and gets only a little from a few of the smaller businesses, who see in the NDP their only salvation from the advance of corporate capitalism.

Then, the NDP has itself shut some doors to certain interests, or has at least, in cases of the most obvious disparity of interests, recognized the absurdity of the claim that a party can represent everybody. Thus it cannot "while representing tenant rights, support certain landlords, just as it cannot represent home buyers and most land speculators at the same time.

In terms of getting into power, the NDP has been hurt by the following, in descending order of importance:

(1) Denial of campaign funds from those who control the lion's share of the country's wealth. Without a lot of money, you cannot compete in the election campaign-advertising game.

(2) An unhappy choice of candidates usually emanating from those in the party establishment who insist on retaining control, in spite of the consequences for the party's electoral chances.

(3) An unfriendly press, controlled and staffed in Canada by completely shameless lackeys of the powers-that-be. When it has not ignored the NDP completely, the press has exploited its weaknesses. One such weakness is the contradictions that exist in the party between socialists and social democrats (the establishment), the radicals and the business party establishment, the nationalists and the international trade unions (who control the party), and finally bet

game

affiliates (establishment)

If the NDP were to get into power, it would probably expose a few of the more obvious cases of graft and corruption, nationalize a few of the basic areas of Canadian production (the utilities), restrict a few of the "way-out-of-line" industries (like land speculators), impose a few more taxes, royalties and fees on some of the major sources of wealth in this country, augment the social welfare program a little (higher old-age pensions) and give labour unions a little more latitude in which to act.

The point is, that because it will not seriously alter the property relations in our country, don't expect the NDP or any other electoral party to change substantially the exploitation at the base of many of the ills of Canadian society.

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES

The "Progressive" comes from the more conservative faction of the Progressive Party elected as a protest party in the early 1920's by the people of the Western Canadian farming community (mainly) who were beginning to recognize in the federal government some of the bases of their troubles.

The "Conservative" dates back as far as the pre-Confederation railway-building party of John A. Macdonald. Confederation, John A.'s baby, was largely a joint-stock agreement between certain Canadian commercial interests and a few interested parties in the Maritimes and B.C. which cleared the way for the privileged exploitation of the rest of the British North American colonies.

Ever since the days of their "National Policy" the Conservatives have been committed to a national protectionist policy, manipulating tariffs, trade agreements, taxes, and transportation systems in such a way that production and distribution in this country should benefit Canadian rather than foreign capitalists.

The horrible lack of success of the Conservatives from 1935 on has been due mainly to their nationalist policies becoming more and more anachronistic, within the context of the continentalist economic structures into which Canadian production is being increasingly integrated.

The brief period of success which they enjoyed under fiery John Diefenbaker in 1957 was ended ruthlessly by forces greater than the Canadian government which could not stand a nationalist bias (evident in the decision to tax Time-Life and Readers' Digest, and to reject American nuclear warheads).

Dalton Camp and several Conservative cabinet ministers were only too happy to do the honours when the order came to "drop the axe". Robert Stanfield emerged as the more acceptable alternative.

Notwithstanding the above, the Conservatives, if elected, might take a slightly more nationalistic stance than the present administration. They might for instance use existing tax structures and giveaway programs in such a way as to encourage economic activity by the few remaining Canadian capitalists.

They might pursue policy more favorable to small proprietor and to the fa-

by
Winston Gereluk

mily farmer. They might also stimulate a little more labor-intensive industry, and initiate government make-work programs.

Probably the most substantial benefit that would accrue from a Conservative victory would be a little healthy "housecleaning" of some of the more obviously intolerable cases of patronage (if not downright corruption) which have become entrenched in ten years of Liberal rule.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

What makes the Liberals liberal is their reluctance to take any sort of principled stance which might confront any of the dominant trends or structures in Canadian society today.

Liberal policy is very much that of the pragmatic business party accepts reality as it appears to the empiricist (the "way things are") and also accepts the notion of advance through technology and greater capitalization.

The Liberals are the party of American take-over; integration into American imperialist markets, they have said again and again, is the only "rational" course.

Whereas Mr. Stanfield's Conservatives may at times have a patronizing concern for the working class, and the British jurist's concern that workers' rights be recognized, the Liberals are not bothered by such outdated concerns.

Theirs is more the "realistic" attitude typical of the hi-level technocratic corporation executive. Mr. Trudeau's disdain for anyone of the working class who have dared to question the rationality of the decisions of his group have never ceased to amaze me.

The Liberals are going on their record -- the land is strong, they say. If elected, they will obviously continue to govern the way they have been and explain it all as necessity.



continued from Page 10

NATIONALISM IN A JOCKSTRAP

fers to himself as "quarterback". Presumably Americans should not disagree too loudly on Vietnam because, as in football, only the quarterback talks in the huddle.

On the other hand, when people like Olympic discus-thrower Olga Connolly start complaining about the repressiveness of the sporting establishment, the coaches and writers complain that the athletes are becoming political.

Back in the days when the jocks at the University of California, Columbia, and a score of other institutions were beating up student demonstrators, there was no great fear that the athletes were "political". Jim Bouton, in his book *Ball Four*, points out that as long as professional baseball players could be depended upon rabidly to support the Vietnam war, the army, the generals, and the flag, no one in baseball's establishment worried about what they were saying or whether it was "political".

In 1970, for the first time in history, the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) refused to televise the half-time show of the Holy Cross - Buffalo football game because it was "political". The Buffalo marching band had scheduled simulated formations of smoking factories and exploding bombs and would play such "controversial" songs as "We Shall Overcome" and "Give Peace a Chance". A few weeks later, ABC and the NCAA proudly televised the half-time at the army-navy game,

complete with a squad of Army Rangers who had just returned from an abortive raid on a North Vietnamese POW camp, and greetings from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Nothing "political" about that.

Similarly, when the two black American trackmen Wayne Collette and Vince Matthews were evicted from the Munich Olympics, many American sportswriters complained that it was because they were trying to make a political demonstration. This may well be true. But, the fact is that the playing of national anthems at an international sporting even that claims to be above politics is, in itself, a highly political act. The fact was then that Collette and Matthews were thrown out, not for anything they did or didn't do in the actual Olympic competition, but because their casual behaviour was regarded as an unwarranted interference in what amounted to a political demonstration by the international Olympic establishment.

Nor is the Olympic competition itself all that apolitical. Though the actual athletic events themselves be as pure as the driven snow, when you introduce nationalistic tv commentators to root for their national teams, spend millions of dollars on build-up and promotion, fill the stands with thousands and thousands of fans (not to mention the multi-millions of tv watchers around the world), you end up with something which is so overblown that it becomes what the Roman emperors used to call bread and circuses for the masses.

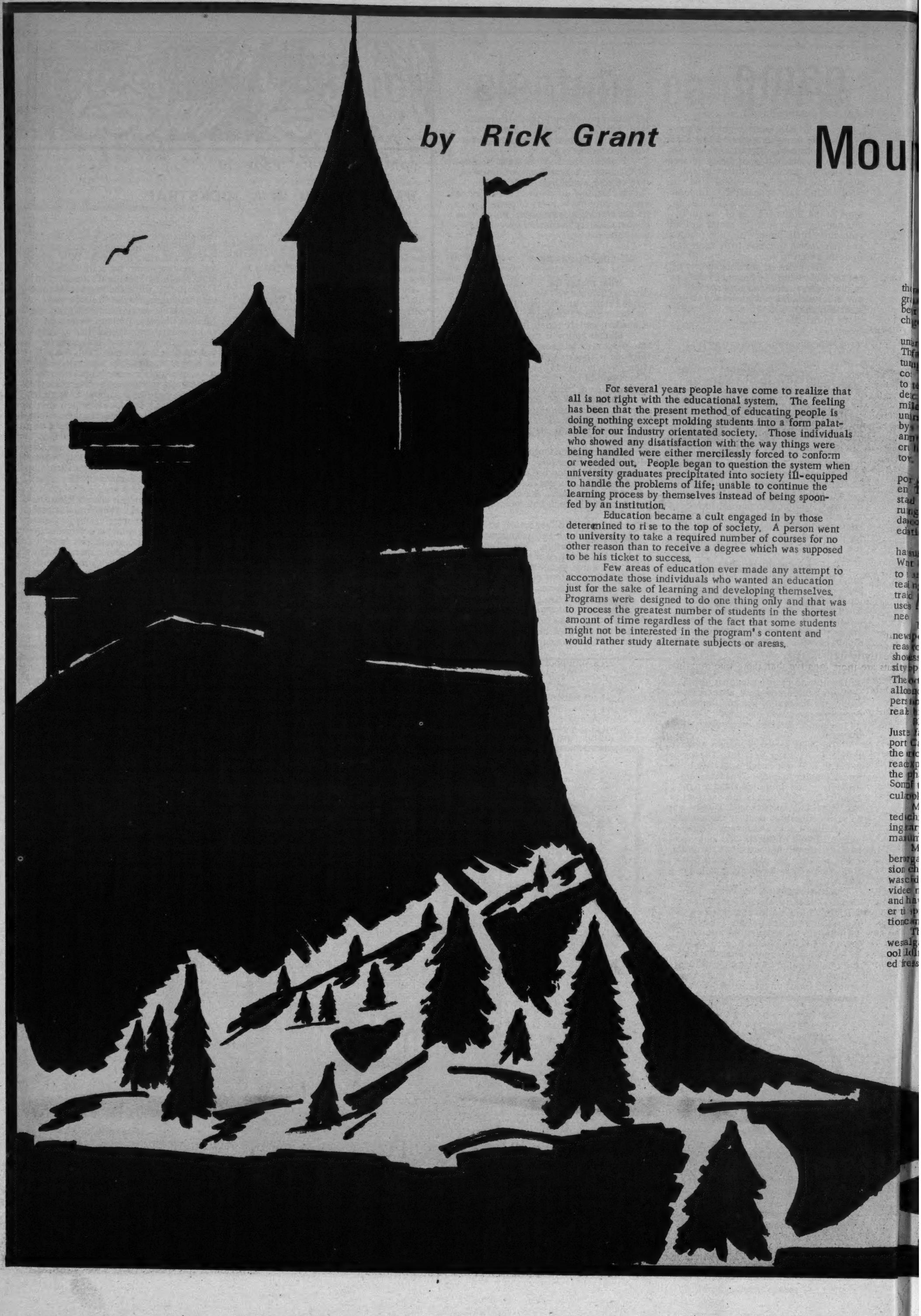
Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!





by Rick Grant

Mou

For several years people have come to realize that all is not right with the educational system. The feeling has been that the present method of educating people is doing nothing except molding students into a form palatable for our industry orientated society. Those individuals who showed any dissatisfaction with the way things were being handled were either mercilessly forced to conform or weeded out. People began to question the system when university graduates precipitated into society ill-equipped to handle the problems of life; unable to continue the learning process by themselves instead of being spoon-fed by an institution.

Education became a cult engaged in by those determined to rise to the top of society. A person went to university to take a required number of courses for no other reason than to receive a degree which was supposed to be his ticket to success.

Few areas of education ever made any attempt to accommodate those individuals who wanted an education just for the sake of learning and developing themselves. Programs were designed to do one thing only and that was to process the greatest number of students in the shortest amount of time regardless of the fact that some students might not be interested in the program's content and would rather study alternate subjects or areas.

Mount Royal is shaking the ivory tower

But the system could not and would not bend to the individual and the result was vast numbers of graduates trained to one ideal; that conformity was better than nonconformity; the status quo rather than change.

The problem became acute in the sixties when university enrolments reached staggering numbers. The faculties became sausage processors dedicated to turning out the greatest number of graduates at any cost. The machine could not handle or afford the time to cater to those who wished to wander through the academic landscape rather than running lockstep with the mindless hordes intent on a degree. Because the university could not tolerate the creative individual who by very nature is dedicated to finding different ways and means to his personal goal, pressure was applied to crush him before he ruined the symmetry of the ivory tower.

Unfortunately for industry and administration for groups alike all good things must come to an end. They came to an end the day that enrolments started to drop, the day people began getting tired of running as fast as they could to stay in one spot, the day people began to wonder just what the purpose of education was.

Recent studies have confirmed what most people have suspected for years. The Worth Report, the Wright Report and the Sayer experiments have all come to the same conclusion, that the present method of teaching might be great for turning out functional trade personnel for business and university but it is useless for developing the individual, or satisfying his needs.

Dr. Sawyer in a recent article in the "Manitoban" newspaper in Winnipeg has shown that there is sufficient reason to believe that university graduates on the whole show less creativity than non-graduates and that university drop-outs are more creative than those who remain. The Wright Report says that the present system does not allow enough latitude for the individual to develop as a person nor does the education system help the individual realize his full potential.

Slow as things may seem, they are changing. Just the fact that there has been a Worth and Wright Report Canada shows that people are becoming aware of the shortcomings inherent in the learning institutions. All research experimental institutions are in operation that place the emphasis on the student rather than the end product. Some of these are extremely successful and one in particular looks eminently so.

Mount Royal College in Calgary has recently started ditching students using the ideas of self-study, learning by systems, extensive student counseling and maximum utilization of resource personnel.

Mount Royal was one of the oldest colleges in Alberta organized along conventional lines when the decision to change the approach to education was made. It was decided to construct a new building designed to provide maximum contact between students and faculty and have all areas of the college under one roof rather than spread out in separate buildings as on a conventional campus.

The new building, opened this summer in south-west Calgary, is a startling departure from accepted school buildings. From the outside it looks like an unfinished fort on the Maginot Line. A huge concrete lump

growing out of the flat prairie with stubby turrets and stumpy buttresses. What windows there are slant out at the oddest angles and in the oddest places. A more unlikely place conducive to learning is hard to imagine. However, the grotesques are all on the outside, the inside reflects the main idea of the planners: a place for students designed so they cannot help but learn.

The interior is designed with the attitude that walls and divisions are barriers not only to communication but to learning. There are no classrooms as such; instead there is a vast "learning library" carpeted with seven acres of carpet. The learning library is the heart of the college because here the student does the majority of his learning, usually on his own.

A student does not attend lectures in the accepted sense. Instead he goes to an assigned instructor who outlines those areas the student either wants to know or needs to know before progressing. From there the student is free to study on his own utilizing books, tapes, learning information kits; if he needs help in a particular area there are trained resource people dotted throughout the library that he can approach for help. Rather than the usual sterile atmosphere found in most libraries this library is characterized by soft armchairs, bright colours, broad open spaces and an absence of rules and regulations. For those areas of study that need a more structured surrounding such as science laboratories or typing classes there are well-equipped facilities. For classes that need more privacy than is available in the learning library there are eleven lecture rooms but the majority of the projected enrollment of five thousand will never see those lecture rooms.

The college has carried the idea of personal oriented school along into the recreational areas and the cafeterias. Actually they are not cafeterias; instead there are seven individual and different restaurants, a soon to be licensed pub and a large games area with pool tables and pinball machines.

The physical education wing due to be completed in the spring will have large games courts and an indoor swimming pool. For students with families there is a supervised day care centre equipped with the most modern facilities.

But the actual heart of the college is in its attitude towards students. The college admits almost anyone even if they do not have a full high school education. Because of this there are a lot of students with different abilities in the college and the job of the college is to make sure that everyone gets as much help as they need. To do this the college has a large staff of trained counselors. Students admitted to Mount Royal must take a series of tests designed to find the students aptitudes and interests; using this information the student can determine for himself where he is going.

Dave Morphy, co-ordinator of counseling services for Mount Royal College, explained the idea behind the extensive counseling students get. "What we do is called lifestyle planning. We sit down with a person and say, let's talk about courses, let's talk about you as a human being, let's fit the college to you rather than you to the college, let's find out what you want to be and why. Our job is to lead the student through the decision of whether or not to come to college, what to expect and then up to the actual course selection. At that point we bring in the academic adviser who has the expertise in those areas to advise the student in the best possible way from the student's point of view."

There are eight qualified counselors on staff and three others called learning assistance counselors who have particular skills in dealing with reading, writing, learning and listening disabilities.

Need for these people is evident. "Because of our open door policy, where a person does not have to have any particular level of academic achievement behind him, we have a lot of people with disabilities and we have a responsibility to take them from where they are and help them along," says Morphy.

Perhaps one of the most innovative policies of the Mount Royal campus is the fact that there are no failures. Instead, the student who does not succeed in a course is given an I grade ("I" for incomplete) which removes the stigma of a failure. If a student accumulates a number of I grades he is put on what is called a PASS program. Basically this program restricts the number of courses a student can take and also limits his activities. If the student still does not improve his standard then he is forced to withdraw for one semester (four months).

There are some severe problems facing students coming straight from a conventional high school. For these students Mount Royal can become a traumatic experience to which he is unable to adjust. One member of Mount Royal says they expect up to an 80% incomplete rate in some programs.

The students' union in Mount Royal is unique in that it is very conservative compared to most Alberta unions. The whole approach of the union is towards providing the student with the greatest number of dances and fun activities that it can afford. Projects are reminiscent of high schools in the early sixties. School colours, school songs and sock hops are prevalent. It is a strange approach for a union with 5,000 students, a million dollars worth of assets and a working base of \$125,000 to be in operation, but it appears to be working. The students on campus are more directly involved with the union and the campus than on most other campuses and it is a popular saying at Mount Royal that apathy is dead.

However, there is a problem with such a rosy campus and that is the state of the student council. None of the council members have the slightest idea of how student government works or what sort of direction the union should be taking. The attitude of the present council is to ignore the theoretical concept of student government and instead concentrate on pleasing the student. The college administration is being allowed to infringe on areas that are the concern of the union because the present council just does not understand the role of student government.

Nationalism in a Jockstrap

The Politics of Sports

by Paul Hoch (CUP)

Avery Brundage, kingpin of the international sports establishment, recently told the assembled throngs at Munich that this year's Olympic Games had been subjected to what he called two vicious attacks. One, he said, was the threatened boycott by African states (and black American athletes) if white-supremacist Rhodesia was allowed to compete. The other was the chain of events that led to the deaths of the Israeli athletes. TV commentators covering the games expressed much shock that the 'Olympic peace' had been shattered. And, there were loud laments that 'politics had invaded sports'.

One may of course wonder about the sort of mentality that equates a peaceful boycott against a racist regime with a commando action that leads to 11 deaths. And, the people of Vietnam may be excused if, in the midst of the daily hail of American bombs and deaths, they wonder what the American news media mean when they say that the 'Olympic peace' has been shattered. Nor was there any 'Olympic peace' for the hundreds of student demonstrators who were simply rounded up and shot by Mexican troops at 1968 Mexico City Olympics.

It's interesting to review the record of the sporting establishment that wept such plentiful tears at Munich. Once before there was a German Olympics. And then too, the Olympic kingpins charged that politics had invaded sports. The incidents which at that time sparked a mass movement in America to boycott the 1936 Berlin games are eloquently described in Professor Richard Mandell's book "The Nazi Olympics". At that time, the issue was whether Hitler was barring Jewish athletes from the German Olympic team.

The American Olympic establishment repeatedly claimed that the Nazis weren't discriminating against Jewish athletes or, if they were, it was irrelevant. Eventually, as the movement to boycott the Olympics gathered momentum in America, they sent General Charles Sherrill (a member of the American and International Olympic committees) to Berlin to negotiate with the Nazis. Sherrill vigorously opposed the boycott and, upon his return, discussed the reasons for his mission:

"I went to Germany for the purpose of getting at least one Jew on the German Olympic team and I feel that my job is finished. As for the obstacles placed in the way of Jewish athletes or any others in trying to reach Olympic ability. I would have no more business discussing that in Germany than if the Germans attempted to discuss the Negro situation in the American South or the treatment of the Japanese in California."

He also claimed that he knew many Jews who opposed a boycott and who feared that it would be overplaying the Jewish hand in America as it was overplayed in Germany before the present suppression and expulsion of the Jews were undertaken. The next day, Frederick Rubin, then Secretary of the Am-

erican Olympic Committee announced his position:

"Germans are not discriminating against Jews in their Olympic tryouts. The Jews are eliminated because they are not good enough as athletes. Why there are not a dozen Jews in the world of Olympic calibre."

General Sherrill later appeared before the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York and praised Mussolini as "a man of courage in a world of pussy-footers", adding, "I wish to God he'd come over here and have a chance to do that same thing."

The president of the American Olympic Committee (and close colleague of Sherrill and Rubin) was Avery Brundage. He has remained at the top of the Olympic establishment ever since, and is presently head of the International Olympics Committee. He opposed the anti-Nazi boycott just as he was later to oppose the black boycott. He opposed exclusion of Germany in 1936, of Japan in 1940, and of Rhodesia and South Africa in 1968.

In 1936, according to Mandell, Brundage and his supporters posed as being far above petty chauvinism, a position that did not prevent them from occasionally praising the visible accomplishments of the Nazis and from slurring the adherents of (the boycott) Committee on Fair Play as being "reds" or even "communists".

In May 1968, Ramparts magazine reported that Brundage had told an AAU National Convention that the German Jews were satisfied with their treatment under the Nazis. Was this just a hastily thought out view based largely on ignorance? Apparently not. For, even after Brundage made the trip to Nazi Germany with the 1936 American Olympic team, he returned to a packed rally of 20,000 at Madison Square Gardens with heady praise for the Nazi establishment. According to the October 3, 1936 New York Times, Avery Brundage brought his audience to their feet cheering in an outburst of enthusiasm when he paid tribute to the Reich under Adolf Hitler. He told them: "We can learn much from Germany. We, too, if we wish to preserve our institutions, must stamp out communism. We, too,

must take steps to arrest the decline of patriotism."

Ramparts reported that as late as August 1940, Brundage was serving as head of Citizens to Keep America Out of War, a group now known to have been Nazi-supported. It came as no great surprise that the only two Jews on the American track and field team, Sam Stoller and Marty Glickman, were mysteriously dropped from the 400-meter relay team just before the start of the Berlin games.

No one would argue that the Nazi Olympics weren't "political". It might also be argued that all of the other Olympiads and indeed all of our bigtime sports programs have been political too. Though Brundage has always been very concerned about politics-invasive sport when fascist countries were threatened with debarment from the Olympics, he never worried himself unduly at the exclusion of Communist Russia from the Olympics until the 1950's. And ever since then, it has not been uncommon for the American news media, despite their professed concern that politics should stay outside sport to report the games as if they were a main event of the Cold War contest: America versus Russia.

"Olympics athletes," writes Alex Natan in his book *Sport and Society*, "have become soldiers of sport who are indoctrinated with grotesque conceptions of national prestige." Today, international competitive sport has become everywhere, whether openly or secretly, a propaganda weapon in world affairs which through the incitement of inherent nationalist instincts points ways and means to new methods of psychological welfare." In short, the Olympics has become nationalism in a jockstrap.

But, except in degree, this is hardly something new. The nationalistic militaristic element has always been present in sport. Indeed, what we call sports evolved historically out of the sort of 'blood sports' that provided practice and preparation for battle. Thus, even in the original Greek Olympiads, the sorts of skills emphasized (things like speed of foot and javelin throwing) were the sorts of things thought most useful in battle.

So, too, with the gladiator fights of the Roman amphitheatre, the jousting tournaments of Medieval knights, and even with the rebirth of the Olympics in 1896. Professor Mandell points out that, though Baron Pierre du Coubertin explicitly proclaimed that he saw the Olympics as a badly needed way of reinvigorating French youth, and toughening the nation up for another round with Germany. A position, incidentally, not so different from that of President Kennedy, who saw competitive sports and the Olympics as a good way to build up the 'national fibre' for the Cold War with Russia.

A couple of years ago, paraphrasing the Duke of Wellington, the deputy editor of the London Sunday Telegraph, Peregrine Worsthorne, noted that what he called "the race of Imperial Men that built the British Empire" was formed on the playing fields of Eton and Harrow, the elite English prep schools. Peter McIntosh in his able book *Sport in Society*, notes that the militarized games like rugby that gained popularity during the renaissance of British imperialism in the latter part of the nineteenth century "encouraged just those qualities of cooperation and conformity to the needs of the herd which were so much

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prized by a middle class which was establishing its power and influence throughout the world."

In our own increasingly turbulent era, there are many important voices in the athletic establishment who look upon sports almost as a weapon of class warfare. "To me," said Washington State University football coach Jim Sweeney a couple of years ago, "football and athletics are a fortress that has held the wall against radical elements. I look for them to continue to play that same role." Speaking before a chapter meeting of the American Association of University Professors last year, the University of Tulsa football coach declared that "football prevents communism." The rationale for this kind of thinking was given a few years ago by Homer D. Babbidge, president of the University of Connecticut. "Our teams and our players", remarked Babbidge to the National Association of Collegiate Athletic Directors, "by and large, are the guys in the white hats -- they keep their hair cut short, they're clean, they're orderly, aware of the importance of law and order and discipline. The students and others who come to watch us play are the people who respect tradition and institutional pride..."

Similarly, in a recent speech to the Touchdown Club of Birmingham, Alabama, in which he attacked critics of the sports establishment, vice-president Spiro Agnew remarked that "Sports -- all sports -- is one of the few bits of glue that holds society together..." But, whose conception of 'society'? And, where there is disagreement about which forces in society should predominate, how much does the present organization of American sport give support to one side of the argument over the other? What Berkeley sociology professor Harry Edwards calls the 'plantation atmosphere' of American sports with black athletes on the bottom and white officials and coaches on the top has already given rise to athletic strikes, boycotts and disruptions at over 100 American colleges, as well as threatened boycotts at the last two Olympics. Oberlin athletic director Jack Scott says that a nationally prominent track coach told him that "unless we can find a way to separate the decent Negroes from the troublemakers and militants, we're going to stop recruiting all Negroes".

"Football is not a democracy," says University of Pittsburgh grid coach Carl DePasque. "There's nothing to debate. The players can debate in political science class." Syracuse's Ben Schwartzwalder agrees. He says that, as coach, "you look upon yourself as a kind of benevolent dictator".

Richard Nixon could hardly have said it better. His press releases on Vietnam constantly depict the war as a sort of football game, in which we are all expected to give undying loyalty to our 'military team' and to our 'field generals'. Defense Secretary William Laird described the blockade of Haiphong as 'operation linebacker'. And, Nixon in diplomatic communiques re-

continued on page seven



Paul Hoch, a former U of T graduate student, is an assistant professor specializing in sport sociology at Oberlin College. He is the author of the forthcoming Doubleday Anchor paperback *Rip Off the Big Game*, on the political sociology of sports and their relation to society.

Hockey

The 1972-73 edition of the Golden Bears hockey team will open its season this weekend with a pair of exhibition games in Varsity Arena against the University of Calgary Dinosaurs.

The two contests, Saturday at 8:30 p.m. and Sunday at 7:30 p.m., will give campus hockey fans their initial opportunity to acquaint themselves with several new faces that coach Clare Drake has been forced to insert into the Bear line-up for the coming season.

Graduation losses have thinned the ranks of last year's club which breezed to a first place place in the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association with an 18-2 record and then ousted the Universities of Manitoba and Calgary in sudden death playoff games to capture the conference championship. Foremost among the graduates were the incomparable Steve Carlyle, the only unanimous W. C. I. A. All-Star selection, fellow All-Star Jack Gibson, and team leading scorer and all-around sparkplug Bill Moores.

Carlyle and Gibson are now playing professionally in the World Hockey Association with the Alberta Oilers and the Ottawa Nationals respectively. Other graduates include backup goaltender Jim Coombes, whose 1.35 goals against average was the lowest in the league, defenseman Dan Bouwmeester, and forwards Cal Botterill, Harvey Poon, and Randy Clark. The latter's ability as a checker will also be sorely missed.

As if replacing these individuals wasn't a difficult enough proposition for a coach to concern himself with at tryout camp, Drake also learned that forward Dave White and defenseman Bryan Baltimore would not be returning as well. The loss of White was not totally unexpected as he appeared to have little interest in academic life; the big winger with the blazing slapshot is attempting to catch a spot with the Charlotte Checkers of the semi-pro Eastern Hockey League. The departure

Bears look forward to good season opener

of Baltimore, however, was somewhat of a shocker.

As a 19-year-old last season, Baltimore was eligible for the NHL's annual draft of young junior and collegiate hockey talent, but was not selected despite the fact that the NHL picked a record 152 players. He was also ignored by the WHA. Coach Drake arranged through a personal contact of his to have the 6' 2", 190 pounder attend the camp of the Los Angeles Kings where he could gain valuable experience and get a head start on the coming season. However, the L. A. brass were so impressed with Baltimore's size, desire and potential that they offered him a pro contract. After some deliberation, the Stettler native signed with the Kings and should play this season for their farm team in Springfield of the American Hockey League.

Although more the pleased to see his confidence in Baltimore's continuously improving play reflected in the decisions of other hockey men, Coach Drake must, in another sense, be disappointed as well. For he had been counting on Baltimore to assume Carlyle's role as leader of the Bear blueline corps that also includes holdovers Brian Middleton, Paul St. Cyr and Len Brulotte. Two newcomers who will be attempting to compensate for the loss of Carlyle and Baltimore on defense are Bob Beaulieu and Ross Barros. Beaulieu, of course, will be a familiar face in a new uniform; for the past three seasons he has been one of the better players on the arch-rival Dinosaurs. Barros comes to the Bears from the Edmonton Movers of the Alberta Junior League of last season.

If Baltimore's premature advancement to pro hockey was distressing to the fortunes of the Bears, then the return of goaltender Barry Richardson from the camp of the Alberta Oilers is equally encouraging. Last season's



—Ray Dallin photo

Golden Bear's Dave Couves (10) directs a shot at the Dinosaur's net. Picture taken from one of last years games.

W. C. I. A. A. first team All-Star netminder was offered a contract by the Oilers, but wasn't satisfied with the financial terms contained therein and returned to the Bears instead.

However, Richardson still retains some sort of affiliation with the Oilers and should either of their goaltenders be injured it is conceivable that Barry could be called in as an amateur replacement. In the meantime he's the Bears number one goaltender and should repeat as conference All-Star. Drake is still undecided between young rookie Craig Gunther and the Bear backup netminder from two seasons ago, Dave McGeechies, as to who will be his second goalie.

The picture on the for-

ward lines looks as encouraging as the goaltending. Drake has six returning forwards on hand, headed by centre Dave Couves, an unsung performer who finally came into his own last season and was named W. C. I. A. A. second team All-Star behind the league's record-setting scorer, Bob MacAneeley of U. B. C. Other veterans up front include Gerry Hornby and Gerry LeGrandeur, both of whom should be strong All-Star candidates, and Rick Wyrozub, Clarence Wanchulak, and Marcel St. Arnaud.

In addition, two other former Bears from previous seasons, Mike Snider and Oliver Morris, are also back this season.

The brightest new prospect on the forward lines thus far has been winger Oliver Steward, a native of Dawson

Creek, B. C. who played collegiate hockey in the United States last season with St. Louis University.

Saturday and Sunday night's games should provide Coach Drake with a good chance to test these and a few other players still in camp under game conditions. For once the Dinosaurs, who usually tend to publicize each year's team at the outset of the season as the one which is finally going to bring the U. of C. its first league title, are speaking in terms of a rebuilding year. But Golden Bear fans of some longevity will vouch for the fact that the Dinnies are always tough to beat in Varsity Arena.

by Stu Layfield.

abortion

from three

trol of their bodies. It is only logical and sensible. These people must be mobilized, the issue brought to their attention. Demonstrations are always good attention-getters.

Are we all equal men and women? Abortion repeal is an essential step towards equality. If you are in favour of equality make your presence felt, become active now. Help to organize the demonstration. Appear at the demonstration, Saturday, October 21. We will meet at the Legislative Building grounds at two o'clock and proceed to Churchill Square for a three o'clock rally.

For further information, contact U of A C'tte for Abortion Law Repeal. Terri 433-0763. Canadian Women's Coalition for Abortion Law Repeal Linda-439-0696.

Unless you have led a very sheltered life, you probably know or have heard of someone who has had an abortion. Perhaps she was one of the fortunate ones who got a sympathetic hearing from a hospital board without too long a wait, and was granted one without too much trouble.

Or maybe she was unfortunate. Maybe her reasons

"weren't good enough." Maybe she had to pay an exorbitant sum of money for a futile, often painful operation.

Think for a moment about the woman who lacked the courage or the money to get the operation she desperately needed. She was forced to bear a child she didn't want, and couldn't or wouldn't accept responsibility for. Would you like to be that mother, or that child?

The Abortion Repeal Coalition believes that women should not rest until the present laws are eliminated. Some people may think that the problem was solved with the present reformed laws. Our prime minister, for example, told a Kitchener audience that he would do nothing to change the present laws.

It is still not the woman's decision. She does not have control over a biological process within her body that could radically affect her life. Her decision can be vetoed by a board of doctors, or by her husband.

All women know that we should be able to control our bodies and our destinies, should support and become active in the Coalition. Now is a good time to become active. With the federal elections now coming up, we can make the voice of women heard on this vital issue.

spoke on the destructive effect the war is having on the ecology.

Henry Malta, representing U of Vac, explained the complicit role Canada has played in this war. Canadian corporations have sold 1/2 billion dollars in armaments to the US. Every university in Canada with an enrolment over 2000 students has defence research projects funded by industry (largely American), the Defence Research Board, and the US military. He outlined

14 such projects which are being conducted on this campus. This research along with chemical and biological research done at such places as Suffield in southern Alberta is available to the US through agreements between the two governments.

NDP candidate for Edmonton-Strathcona, Howard Lessen, was represented by his campaign manager. He stated the NDP is committed to ending Canadian complicity.

Gerald Riskin attended as a representative of the Students' Council.

(CONT. FROM pg. 3)

Council.

Major projects agreed on at the conference included the building of a demonstration on the International Day of Protest, Nov. 18, and an antiwar benefit on Nov. 11.

Private donations raised \$170 at the conference and U of Vac, because they are now one of the largest clubs on campus, said they would seek financial support from the Students' Council.



The CKUA licence problem; part II

Radio station CKUA, the only noncommercial radio station in Canada, is still facing an uncertain future.

What is certain is that changes will have to be made in the present corporate structure of CKUA, but how this will effect the type and quality of programming is a matter of conjecture.

To fully understand the reasons why CKUA is presently in this rather insecure position, it is necessary to investigate the history of the station. With this objective in mind, then, I shall try to outline briefly the very unique past which has evolved the radio station that seems a strange and fantastic cultural phenomenon -- an enigma in the midst of a world where mass production, consumption and the great buck are the end rather than the means.

In 1927, Mr. H. P. Brown managed to weasel a \$7000 grant out of the provincial legislature for a new lecturer in the Department of Extension at the U of A. Later the same year, the Department of Extension used the grant to buy a transmitter and two towers and installed these, along with a small shack, on the campus south of Athabasca Hall.

The Extension Department then applied for a noncommercial license to broadcast, but was refused because the proverbial authorities felt that the three existing stations were enough for Edmonton. Brown and his colleagues then bought one of the existing stations with their illicit funds, tried to get the call letters changed to CUOA -- "UOA" standing for U of A -- finally settled for CKUA, and tried again to get a license. There was the problem of a missing lecturer, but after several months the two groups involved reconciled their differences and CKUA went on the air.

For some time CKUA was only broadcasting on a part-time basis, going on the air for a few hours on certain evenings and going off the air completely in the summer when the university year was over. The original purpose of the CKUA was, in fact, to take the university to the community.

In these early years the station was financed by a provincial government grant, as part of the Department of Extension. In 1939, however, an application was made to Ottawa for a power increase from 500 to 1000 watts and for permission to enter the commercial advertising field. They got the power but not the commercial license.

The university found that the provincial grant was not enough for the facilities desired and continued to press for a commercial license, but the university and the federal government could not come to terms.

Then in 1944, the province applied to transfer the license to itself for private commercial broadcasting, but it was feared in Ottawa that the Social Credit government would use the station for political propaganda, so the request was denied.

Soon after this, CKUA achieved its present operational status when in 1945 Alberta Government Telephones took over the responsibility of the financing and operating of the station. The license has remained with the university, but the studios were moved to the Provincial Building in downtown Edmonton.

About this time, the Manitoba Telephone System sold its two commercial radio stations. Because CKUA's repeated applications for a commercial license had been turned down, speculation mounted that the Alberta station would also be sold. W. A.



Each Saturday from the CKUA studio man's miracle waves bring Bob Chelmick to entertain one and all with his Mixed Bag of album reviews.

Fallow, the Minister of Telephones at the time, answered these speculations by telling the press, "CKUA will not be sold. CKUA will remain the voice of the Alberta people". He added, "We regard CKUA as the last outpost of radio freedom in Canada -- and CKUA will remain free."

After this, CKUA's operations continued to run smoothly for some time. It was now a fulltime broadcaster, and in 1948 an FM transmitter was set up and CKUA became Edmonton's first FM station. In 1949, Jack Hagerman, the present manager of the station, joined the staff, and in 1960 broadcasting power was increased to ten thousand watts.

The question of the broadcasting license did not arise again until 1970 when the Secretary of State, Mr. Pelletier, issued a Directive to the Canadian Radio and Television Commission (CRTC) to the effect that the provinces and their agents, and educational institutions, would not be eligible for licensing under the Broadcasting Act after March 31, 1972.

This news release stated that this was in line with the long-standing policy of the federal government, although this was the first time educational institutions had been included in that policy.

In December of 1971, this Directive was amended, and it became possible for CKUA to retain its present corporate structure until March 31, 1974. This date still stands as the point when the U of A will become ineligible to renew its broadcasting licence. This amendment gave CKUA more time to come up with some way of retaining both its licence to broadcast and its provincial government support, but the future looked dismal at this time.

In July of 1972, however, the original Directive of 1970 was further amended to the effect that after March 31, 1974, a broadcasting licence could

be issued to an "independent corporation", provided that this corporation is not "directly controlled" by a provincial or municipal government.

This amendment goes on to state the CRTC will only grant licence to a station of this sort if it broadcasts programs that are

STORY:

john
ray

PHOTOS:

terry
malanchuk

In September, the Alberta government's Advisory Committee on Educational Communications suggested the establishment of a corporation to take charge of educational radio and television production. The corporation would be responsible for television services provided by Metropolitan Edmonton Educational Television Association and the Calgary and Regional Educational Television, as well as for the radio services of CKUA.

CKUA could suffer, however, from inclusion in a larger organization with a broadcasting policy that is dictated by the needs of MEETA and CARET, and possibly by purposes envisaged by the Worth report. The idea has been suggested that to allow CKUA to continue broadcasting in the same unique manner that it does now, it would benefit most by becoming a provincial corporation all by itself.

What the provincial government will do remains to be seen, but I am sure that many Edmontonians feel very strongly that the province should do all that it can to leave the programming of CKUA unchanged. Mr. Hagerman, the manager of CKUA, thinks that the province will not make a decision until the deadline, in the spring of 1974, is approaching. This will allow for the submission of other alternatives and delay the making of the decision as long as possible.

Mr. Hagerman has stated that CKUA has "nothing to sell but service". If the province provides a secure future for CKUA, it will be directly serving the people of Alberta, and we will continue to be provided with excellent radio broadcasting.

The philosophy of CKUA's announcers is: "If you don't have anything worthwhile to say, don't say it". Isn't that a fine alternative to the hordes of screaming assholes that infest commercial radio stations in North America. God, I hope we don't lose it.



Quality control for quality radio. CKUA's Alf Frank checks records for any defect that may impair listening enjoyment.

MANWOMAN : dreams and schemes and dragon machines

by Sheila Macdonald --
with thanks to Jorge L. Borges
photos by Tom Turner

"Seven years ago I experienced several visions: I was lying in my bed trying to sleep. I had dulled my senses until my mind was in the twilight that comes before sleep. Suddenly I was rushing upward at tremendous speed. There was a rushing sound around me... It was like a raging fire, an unforgettable sound... Above was a light which was beyond description and beyond question. (When the soul sees her maker, she does not have to be told whom it is that she beholds.) As the sound wound up to a peak of intensity, I experienced fear as I thought I was dying. My body felt bound but taking courage I surrendered myself with the wordless words 'Oh Lord - take me.'

can do things most people would cringe to think of. Like changing my name to ManWoman and reviving the swastika. But, because of the dreams, I know this is right and I am strong enough to do it without fear."

ManWoman is experiencing spiritual development through symbols given him in his dreams. One might expect them to be personal and unique but the images are universal, appearing and reappearing in many distinct times and places. There is something within the symbol, although we may not comprehend it, that appeals to human imagination. This might suggest a sort of universal consciousness - but I'm not up to playing metaphysical games.

An early image was the bride-soul. "The bride symbolizes the purity of intention of the soul seeking

symbol of evil. Norse pirates painted dragons on their shields and carved dragon-headed ships. On the eleventh book of the Iliad Agememnon's shield flaunted a blue three-headed dragon. In one sense the western dragon is a positive power symbol; the object of such images was to strike terror into the enemy's hearts.

The Chinese dragon is a magical creature, divine and like an angel that is also a lion. In the I CHING the dragon is a symbol of wisdom. According to Chinese myth, in the sixth century, Chang Seng-ye painted a wall with four dragons. The public complained that he had left out their eyes. Irritated, Chang completed two of the writhing figures with a flick of his brush. And the air was filled with thunder and lightening, the wall cracked and the dragons flew to heaven. But the two blind dragons remained painted on the wall.

"But there is the dragon; I don't know how it rides on the wind or how it reaches the heavens. Today I met Lao-tzu, and I can say I have seen the Dragon. (Confucius' account of a visit to Lao-tzu, Historical Record of Ssu-ma-Ch'en.)

Many people became aware of ManWoman in his attempt to re-establish the swastika as a symbol of "Spiritual infinity and perpetual creation." In Aryan nature cults the swastika represented all that was good, primal and flowing.

"In a dream vision Jesus appeared to me and said 'Take this swastika as your sign and redeem it so it will strike Love in all the hearts that behold it.'

ManWoman's particular realization of the swastika is a white swastika in a sky-blue circle on a yellow ground.

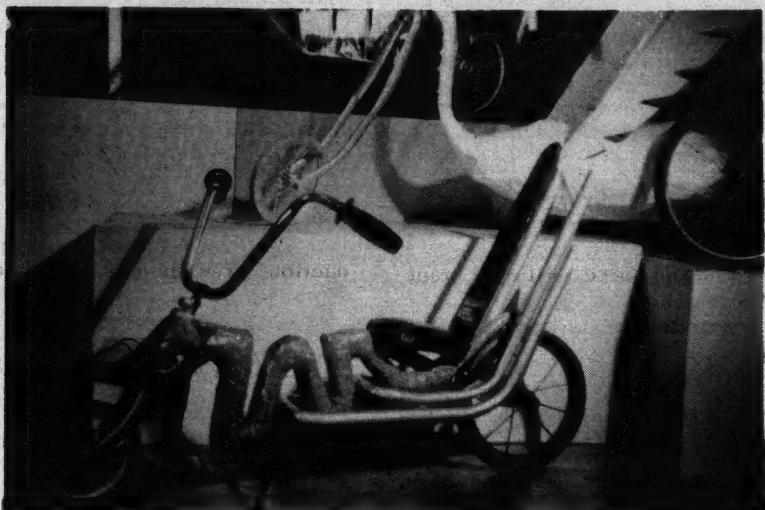
Even some of his friends felt threatened by the laughing swastikas. But recently, one experienced his own powerful swastika imagery in meditation and feels compelled to create it in a flag.

One of the more recent symbols in the spiritual life of ManWoman is the skull signifying transcendence into new life.

Beyond the skull is bliss and egolessness.

The symbols are a metaphysical illustration of ManWoman's changes of soul. But the dreams are more than that. He speaks of the crucifixion, of Jonah and the Whale as psychic experiences, here and now, that lead one through darkness into light. ManWoman's visions extend beyond personal redemption into the creation of a new pop religion - The Paper Bag Catholics. It is essentially a Zen Catholic cult, recognizing an imageless god but using all myths to express the soul's development. And using these symbols in forms unique to this culture. "We recognize the great dream which unravels our consciousness, so we accept symbols as signs from the deep mind."

ManWoman's art is



The dragon motorcycle

"Immediately I was drawn up into the light and dissolved into pieces of yellow. I became one with the light. For an eternal moment I rested there beyond all in-speakable oneness."

"Slowly I became conscious of the world. I fell to the floor in utter unworthiness, grieving over my wretched self. This abyss, this secret place is my love."

The experience was so intense that ManWoman wandered around in a state of semi-bliss for several years.

When I agreed to interview ManWoman I had expected to ask the typical "What is art?" questions. Instead here was a mystic embarked on a dream journey.

His bliss proved chimeric. It was not a product of internal discipline and true humility. But the dreams continued and were daily recorded. He was given a new name, Pat Kemball no longer exists. ManWoman is the result of a series of dreams in which he experienced being both male and female. "Deep within us, a man and a woman embrace in fiery sweetness and unity heals."

"My dreams are so intense and powerful that I

God. The soul flies to truth as a bride to her beloved. A moth seeks the light of a candle and is destroyed in the heat of the flame. The soul seeks the Light and loses herself in Love."

Most of us are aware of the significance of this symbol in Christian Mythology:

"The song of songs which is Solomon's... as the apple tree is among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the son's. (Solomon's Song)

"... And, I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven prepared as a bride adorned for her husband... Come hither I will shew thee the bride the lamb's wife...

"... and the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it, and the lamb is the light thereof. (Revelations)

ManWoman's dragon represents cosmic power, the souls lunge to the god-head. In western culture the dragon is primarily a

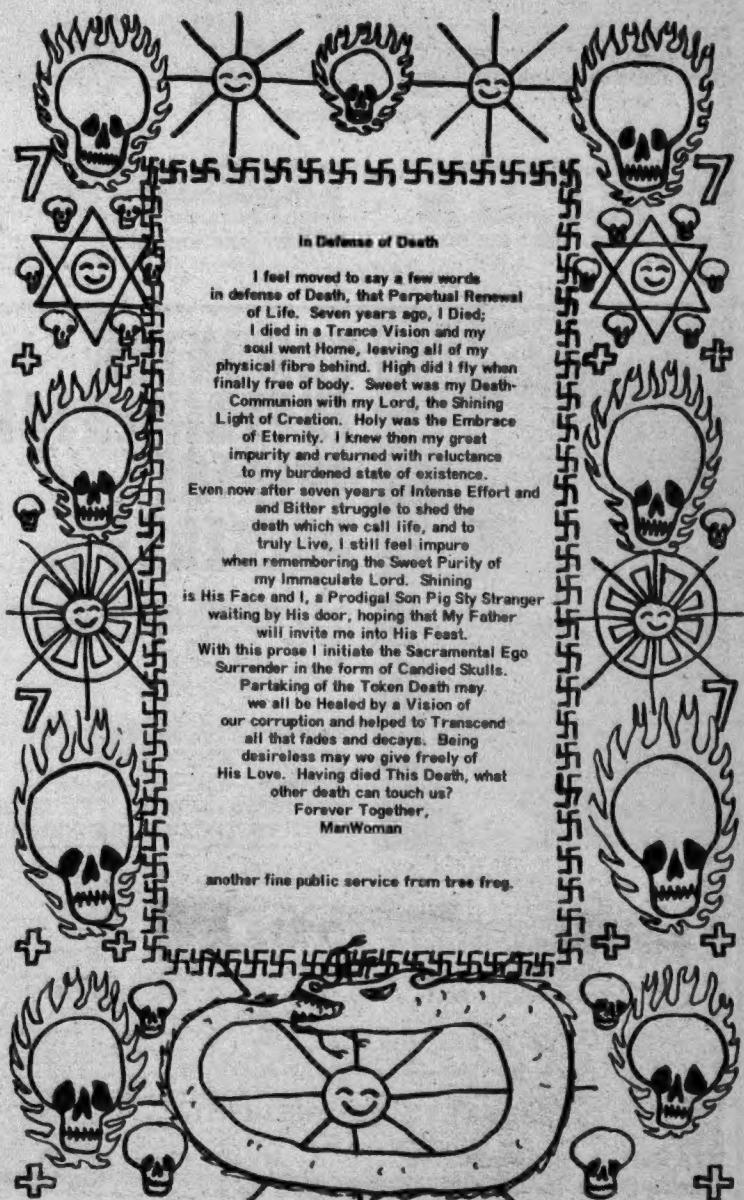


ManWoman

recorded in a hand-printed MS of over thirty volumes. "The Book(s) of Astonishment" is "illuminated with ink sketches in red and gold and tiny woodcuts."

Speaking of woodcuts, ManWoman was scheduled to teach a course in block-printing through the Extension Department. The course may be permanently postponed because only two people registered. But the class

(cont. on page 14)



Defending the apparently indefensible

The King of silent comedy returns in "Goldrush"

This last year has been a good year for Charlie Chaplin. He returned to the United States from which he has been a virtual exile since 1952, he was presented with an Academy Award and he negotiated distribution rights for his films.

For elder moviegoers it was a chance to see Chaplin again, for the younger ones, it was in many cases the first chance to see the legendary Chaplin (who along with Buster Keaton and Stan Laurel are probably the silent cinema's greatest comedians).

Chaplin started out as a vaudevillian in Britain. Upon arriving in America and entering films he became a successful silent actor. It was not, however, until Chaplin came upon the Little Tramp character while working for Mack Sennett that his career as a super star began.

Rapidly Chaplin became the most well known comic personality in the world. From the innumerable two reelers of the pre-1920's until 1936 and "City Lights", Chaplin was exclusively the Little Tramp.

Though Chaplin made films before and after this period, the era of the Little Tramp was undeniably his golden era.

One of Chaplin's earlier feature length films is now in Edmonton. Chaplin wrote, starred in and directed "Goldrush" in the early 1920's. Though probably not his greatest film, "Goldrush" contains many of the Chaplinesque qualities which made the Little Tramp such a remarkable and successful character.

In "Goldrush" the Little Tramp goes to Alaska in search of gold and inevitably confronts misadventure.

The film opens with a shot of a line of men clawing their way up the face of a steep icy mountain. Cut to the Little Tramp, already deep within the precincts of the frozen country. The scene is played in the typical incongruous Chaplin style. The Little Tramp is in his usual costume, the bowler hat, the jacket that's too small, the pants and shoes which are too large, and is swinging a cane.

He shuffles nonchalantly along a treacherously narrow

mountain pass, and is being followed, although he doesn't realize it, by a bear.

This incongruous visual comedy (which will not give itself up particularly to verbal description) is typical of one of Chaplin's comic devices. The others including a balletic physical comedy and a now self effacing, now bold demeanour, both of which are successful Chaplin trademarks.

To his comedy Chaplin also adds an elusive pathos. It is this pathos which ultimately makes the Little Tramp the endearing character that he is. Scenes such as the one in the dancehall where he seems almost incapable of emerging from the shadows into the light and the fantasy sequence inspire in many viewers a true sympathetic pity for the Little Tramp.

The direction of the picture while highly static is essential to Chaplin's style. The film is made up to a large extent of immobile medium shots and closeups, a limited camera vocabulary that could prove terribly dull if used by most directors. It is however

essential to properly seeing the Little Tramp. Nothing must draw attention from the forlorn, funny little man. The direction, though outwardly stagey, allows Chaplin to play to the camera in the most economical and effective way.

The plot is undeniably highly melodrama tic: it is possibly a weakness of the film. Depending on a person's temperament he may either be touch-

ed by the film or feel that it is somewhat contrived.

Whichever response results, the films can be enjoyed by everyone for the virtuosity of Chaplin's portrayal of the Little Tramp. Though flawed, "Goldrush" remains today, approximately 50 years after its original release, an enjoyable film.

by George Webber

ManWoman

Continued from page 13

of ManWoman is alive because it is an honest representation of himself in forms unique to this culture.

But what makes a dragon pass beyond simple frankness? The more discipline, the more effort the artist imposes on himself, the deeper his expression, and the greater the likelihood of a universal response. What might make a dragon into art?

Then consider how the merest penstroke of a Picasso is considered art. How much of a man's self can go into a minute of conception and execution? Perhaps the control and selection that purifies a spontaneous reaction is distilled into an artist's technique. . . . But enough of these timeless meanderings.

ManWoman hopes to be supported by society in his role as mystic artist. Seven years ago, when the visions first began, he was swimming against national materialistic cultures. But now part of the culture has changed directions and he and his work are gaining a great deal of publicity including a one hour documentary produced in Vancouver for the CBC.

But this particular sector of the counterculture hasn't yet grabbed any purchase power. (Although an American reputation and bright orange monstrosities seem to have succeeded: witness the "sculpture" outside the Edmonton Art Gallery.)

Neither the show held in the Art Gallery in the spring or a recent Vancouver exhibition (representing a personal expenditure of \$500) achieved any sales.



Menstruation. . . .
the Party's legendary election campaign. . . .
the former National Council. . . .
Brunhilde's need for a night companion. . . .
Vladimir's belief in his handsomeness. . . .
Petula's bosom. . . .

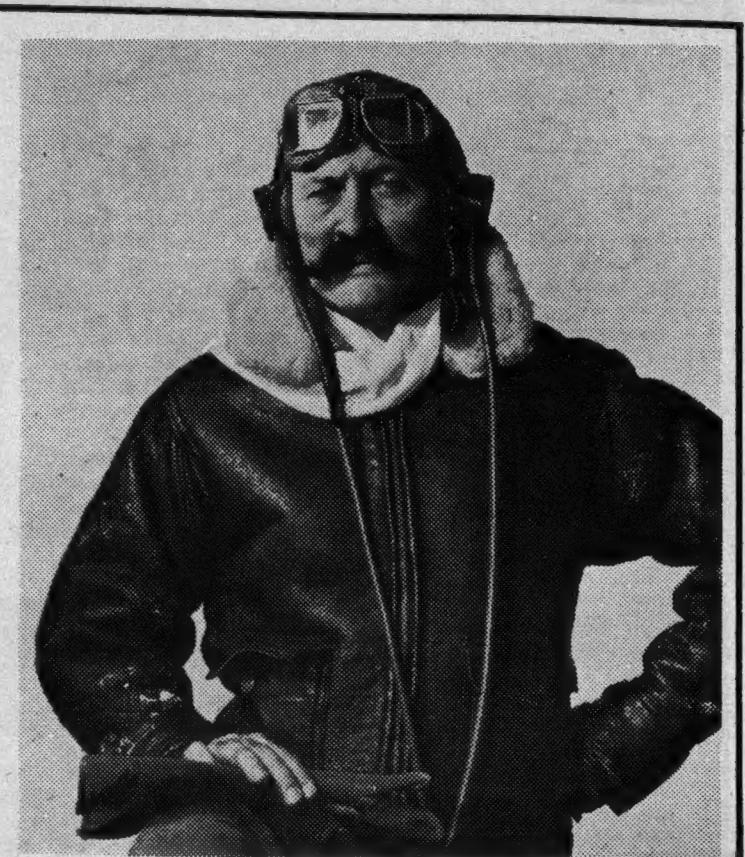
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entitled
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OCTOBER 19, 20, 21, 22
26, 27, 28, 29

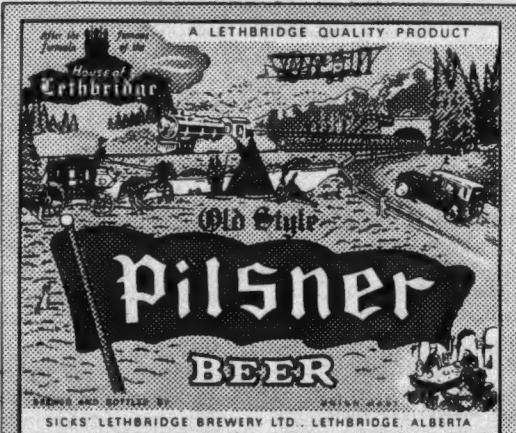
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his style



old style

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TRADITION YOU CAN TASTE - FROM THE HOUSE OF LETHBRIDGE

loopholes

continued from page 4

set period of time that the agreement is to be in force, for example where you rent on a "month-to-month" basis, the document is simply a "tenancy agreement". In the case of a month-to-month tenancy there may or may not be a written agreement; the parties may rely on an oral agreement. Where the terms imposed by the landlord are likely to cause problems it is best to insist on a written agreement.

A lease or tenancy agreement outlines the basic elements of the rental such as the requirements for notice that the tenant is leaving and when the landlord can keep the security deposit. Written agreements very often contain "conditions" or "rules and regulations" which if broken give the landlord the right to consider the contract at an end and to evict the tenant.

Where a written agreement is signed the landlord must give the tenant a copy within twenty one (21) days. If the landlord does not do this, the obligations of the tenant under the agreement cease until a copy of the agreement is delivered to him.

2. Notice to quit and eviction

Leases are contracts for the rental of housing. They are to continue for a specified period ending on the last day of the "term" of the tenancy without any formal notice being required. What this means is that, in the absence of express provisions in the lease or a subsequent agreement between the parties, neither the landlord nor the tenant can bring the tenancy to an end before the lease expires. If the tenant leaves or "abandons" the rented premises before the lease ends he still remains liable for the rent for the balance of the term of tenancy. Thus, if you rent an apartment in September and sign a one year lease, you have contracted to pay twelve (12) months rent. If you leave after eight (8) months you still owe the landlord four (4) months rent whether or not you still use the apartment and whether or not the landlord tries to re-rent the apartment. Where a tenant leaves before the tenancy is terminated the landlord may re-rent and thereby reduce or "mitigate" his damages but the landlord is not obliged to do this.

Leases invariably contain provisions that allow the landlord to terminate the lease because the tenant has broken a condition, rule or regulation contained in the lease.

Where the contract between the landlord and tenant does not specify a definite time period for the tenancy to run (e.g. a "month-to-month" tenancy) either party may terminate the contract by giving proper notice. Notice to quit may be either written or oral. While the tenant may simply give notice by telling the landlord that he is leaving in one month, the Landlord and Tenant Act requires the landlord to give written notice to quit to the tenant before the tenant is legally required to leave. A proper written notice must identify the rented premises, state the date on which the tenancy is to end, or state that the tenancy will terminate at the end of the next tenancy period; and be signed by the landlord or his agent. (Preferably the notice should follow the form given in the Schedule to the Landlord and Tenant Act.) A tenant may give his notice either to landlord personally or by regular mail to the address where rent is paid. A landlord may deliver the written notice to the tenant, or to any adult person apparently living with the tenant; or he may post the notice in a conspicuous place on the premises; or he may use registered mail to the tenant's residence.

Notice to terminate a monthly or weekly tenancy must be given at least one full rental period in advance. In a month-to-month tenancy beginning on the first day of the month, if you wish to leave on October 31, notice must be given on or before September 30. If notice is given on September 15, this does not end the tenancy until October 31.

If a tenant fails to give proper notice but leaves anyway, the landlord is entitled to sue for the rent for the period for which the tenant is liable, i.e. one month's rent.

Where a tenant remains in the rented premise after his lease has expired or he has received notice to quit, the landlord may evict him. To evict a tenant the landlord must apply to the Supreme Court for an "order of possession". There will be a hearing at which the tenant may appear to oppose the granting of an order. In applying for possession the landlord may make a claim for arrears of rent and if the tenant is "overholding", that is, remaining in possession after the tenancy has expired, the landlord may claim for compensation "for use and occupation".

Where the Court grants the landlord's application the tenant will be required to leave within a specified time or by a specified date. If the tenant does not obey the order for possession, the landlord is entitled to a "writ of possession" and may cause the Sheriff to eject the tenant from the premises, using force if necessary.

(to be continued next week)

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Co-op housing a student undertaking

... continued from page 1

is within a 15-20 minute walk of the university, and has a Unibus stop in front.

The co-op is almost entirely a student undertaking, helped during the final stages by Gary Charles, director of off-campus housing for the university. Mr. Charles said the co-op was the brain-child of a group of graduate students who three years ago decided to do something about the shortage of reasonably-priced housing for students. They stepped into the co-op housing business when they bought a 17-unit apartment block near the university. Later, they held talks with R. C. Baxter Ltd., a large developer in the city.

They planned a new building and formed a holding company to give the project long-term stability. The non-profit firm, called College Housing Holding Inc., now owns the new facility and leases it to the co-op. It has a seven-man board of directors: a representative of the University of Manitoba, the provincial government, the Co-op Credit Society of Manitoba, a representative of Baxter, two members of the student housing co-op, and an independent chairman.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation provided 90 per cent of the financing, with the Co-op Credit Society and a subsidiary of the Baxter firm splitting the remainder.

Construction began in late fall of 1971 and was to have been completed by Sept. 1, however the project is running slightly behind schedule. In the meantime, some of the students who have been disrupted by the delay are being accommodated in nearby motels, with the contractor picking up the tab.

The membership scheme works this way: A prospective tenant first obtains a "priority membership" at a cost of \$3. This is essentially a waiting list. When a suite becomes available, the applicant becomes a co-op member for a \$10 share, which can be refunded when the member gives up the premises. The tenant must also pay half-a-month's rent as a deposit on the premises. This becomes a security deposit once the tenant takes possession of the suite.

Leases run from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, similar to the majority of apartment leases in Winnipeg. Although this does not coincide with the school term, Mr. Charles said it causes fewer problems than if

the students moving into the co-op had to sub-let their former premises for the month of September after they had already moved into the co-op. If the tenants will not be using the premises during the summer months, they are expected to sub-let. However, says Mr. Charles, the co-op will try to help as much as possible in sub-letting.

Demand for co-op suites is high, and there are already several applications for the 1973 fall term.

Married students who apply for a co-op suite before July 1 for the fall term are given priority over single students. After July 1, however, it's first come, first served.

Mr. Charles said student acceptance of the co-op complex will be a big factor in determining if more such facilities are built. "The students have taken a very practical approach in this complex," he said. "They want to stick as close as possible to conventional housing and business methods for the time being. Future co-op philosophy is not the idea right now."

He said the complex will do much to alleviate the university's housing problem "It's only one part of the total solution but it's an important part".

CKUA

AM 580 FM 98.1

Thurs. (Oct. 19)

11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER:

Norman Cousins, former Editor of Saturday Review, sees man, unaccustomed to his new leisure, being bored to death - literally.

7:45 P.M. U OF A SPORTS-ROUND-UP:

The world of sports both on and off campus, as seen by coaches and sports personalities of the U. of A.

8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:

Part one of an interview with jazz saxophonist Budd Johnson, recorded in New York.

Marc Vasey

10:30 P.M. KALEIDOSCOPE:

A program featuring classic music by contemporary Canadian composers. It takes its name from a work by Pierre Mercure.

Ted Kardash

Fri. (Oct. 20)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:

Host John Rivet investigates another aspect of the local theatre scene.

John Rivet

6:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:

A Concerto Concert with The Dept. of Music Orchestra conducted by staff members and student soloists.

7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:

Documentaries of chemical research, from the American Chemical Society.

9:30 P.M. 25TH FRAME:

Stephen Scobie reports on the local cinema scene.

Stephen Scobie

Sat. (Oct. 21)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:

Discussions of new techniques and approaches to education.

12:15 P.M. NATCH'L BLUES:

Music having a blues influence.

Holger Petersen

7:45 P.M. THE MIXED BAG:

Tim Buckley's "Greetings from L.A." LP is featured.

Bob Chelwick

Sun. (Oct. 22)

12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:

A discussion of inter-state and inter-communal violence by Dr. Michael Nicholson of the Richardson Institute for Peace Research in London and Frank Blackaby of Britain's National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

2:30 P.M. BY CORRESPONDENCE:

A program in the science series. Correspondence students taking any course in biology, chemistry, physics, or those taking science II will benefit most directly, although the general public should find the discussions stimulating, too.

Mon. (Oct. 23)

7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:

Members of the Academic Staff, U. of A. speak on topics related to their particular field.

Ted Kardash

8:00 P.M. THE SYNCOPATED TUNING FORK:

Informal introductions to music.

9:00 P.M. THE DEKOVEN CONCERT:

Baroque music, or "Baroque" as DeKoven defines his area of interest.

DeKoven

10:30 P.M. 60 PLUS:

A series of programs on the History of the University of Alberta, prepared by Eugene Brody.

Tues. (Oct. 24)

7:45 P.M. FEEDBACK:

Interviews on U. of A. activities with members of the Academic Staff and/or Students.

9:00 P.M. THE STUDS TERKEL SHOW:

Conversation with Alix Kates-Shulman, author of "Confessions of an Ex-Prom Queen", a book about what it was like to grow up as a woman in the 40's and 50's.

Studs Terkel

10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:

The gamut of musics is represented in these CKUA productions recorded live.

Wed. (Oct. 25)

11:30 A.M. WHO'S MINDING THE STORE:

Interviews with members of the Alberta Cabinet. Today, conversation with Bob Dowling, Minister without portfolio responsible for tourism.

Dorothy Dahlgren

8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:

William Steinberg conductor. Beethoven's Symphonies 5 and 6.

Page Fifteen

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